

Hawaiian Gazette

EST. 1864.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1888.

There is another case of mania in a late Bulletin—a man called Jakoroo or Kangaroo or something of the sort. All the usual symptoms of rabies are present, foaming at the mouth, etc., etc. The Bulletin is becoming a sort of a Hospital Register for diseased intellects.

MR. FRANK WINTER favors us with the clipping elsewhere reproduced from the Paper World of New York, giving Hon. William D. Kelley's conclusions as to the vast importance of jute and ramie culture to the Gulf States, after extensive study of the subject by that gentleman. It is doubtful if any country in the world can grow ramie with more facility than these Islands, and there is difficulty in conjuring up any reason why this country should not be one of the first and most formidable competitors in the world's markets with this article—if exception be made of possible slowness in our people's realizing what a good thing it is when they see it. Mr. Winter has taken a praiseworthy interest in the cause of ramie culture here, having amassed an invaluable fund of information upon the subject.

His MAJESTY the King seems inclined to make very free use of the power of personal veto which the Supreme Court says he possesses. To the list of vetoes already sent to the House he has now added non-approval of the bill to encourage the cultivation of coffee.

With all respect the country wants to know how this is to be reconciled with his hope, expressed in the address from the throne, when the Legislature was convened, that the Legislature would make liberal appropriations for internal improvements and for the development of the industries of the country. So far this bill is about the only response to the Royal hope on the subject, and he vetoes it! Why? Because it is not right to tax the public for private gain. This is the gist of the veto, as will be seen by reference to the message printed elsewhere.

The whole matter was carefully considered in the House, in committee and by the public, and a bill passed finally which most carefully guards public interests and provides that in case of success, the whole of the bounty shall be returned. It is hard to be satisfied in view of this with this free exercise of the veto power.

The Legislature has killed the bill to abolish the hospital tax, so the country will continue to pay strangers that hospitable compliment for a couple of years to come. It seems a pity that strangers should be denied the hospitality of the Hospital as a partial return for their investment. The reason undoubtedly why the bill failed to pass is that the tax is a source of considerable revenue and passing the bill would have necessitated inserting another item in an Appropriation Bill which is already over-extended. Considering the dimensions to which that once fragile bill has grown, it is no wonder that the Legislature are averse to touching it. As for the strangers, let us go for them, they haven't any friends. They are natural objects of plunder. Providence, which has placed them in a defenceless condition, evidently intended that some advantage should be taken of it. If they had any votes the case would be very different. Besides, as Noble Young has shown, we have done more than the base ingrates deserve. What with Volcano roads, and Punch-bowl roads, and advertising, all for their especial benefit, they are rapidly becoming the most pampered class in the community, and it is time they were sat upon.

The fact of the matter is that almost every traveler looks upon the payment of the two dollars as an imposition, and he puts up with it, partly from good nature and chiefly because he has to. We have the power to impose the tax, but it seems to us that it is a very short-sighted policy to make use of it. It amounts to a petty persecution of strangers for the sake of a petty advantage, and we lose by it more than we gain in the long run.

The bill to encourage the cultivation and manufacture of ramie resembles in its general plan and provisions, the coffee bill, and stands on the same general footing. If one is a good thing the other is. We believe, as before stated, to the fullest extent in the encouragement of new enterprises by wisely distributed public aid, when the enterprise, if successful, will prove a public benefit and when private capital cannot be otherwise enlisted. The building up of a great enterprise in ramie here, side by side with sugar and rice, is going to be a boon of inestimable value to the industrial interests of the country. This has been repeated ad nauseam and is so clear that there cannot possibly be any need of dwelling on it. We observe that the present bill contains no provision for the repayment of the money to the Government in case of success. We do not know why this is, unless it is because the present investors have already sunk an amount at least as large as it is proposed for the Government to furnish. A fair proposition, we think, would be to make the money repayable, whenever

the plantation pays a fair interest on the capital invested, including that already spent.

Ramie, as well as coffee, has an advantage over sugar in that, if profitable at all, it will be so to cultivators on a small scale. The history of the sugar industry demonstrates pretty conclusively that it is not likely to pay small cultivators. Every attempt of the sort, so far as we know, has broken down, and the prospects of success in the future seem less than they have been in the past, since the conditions of the sugar industry seem to be growing continually more severe. Ramie, on the other hand, will pay the small planter, as well as the large one. The development of industries of this sort has for an incidental advantage the circumstance that it furnishes one of the best ways of fighting the Chinese. If we can find an outlet in this direction for hundreds of white laborers, the Chinese question will perhaps be accommodated enough to solve itself. In the meanwhile, everything which promises this, among other beneficial results, is worth trying.

This victory of General Boulanger at the late elections in France has occasioned a good deal of surprise and perhaps some anxiety in foreign circles. It was generally expected that the ignominious result of his duel with Floquet would certainly kill the General politically, but he came to the surface like a cork. Those who attended Mr. Dickinson's lectures lately delivered in Honolulu, will remember the ludicrous burst of applause with which the figure of Gen. Boulanger on horseback was greeted, by an audience which knew nothing about him. His popularity in France is a phenomenon which may be traced to precisely the same cause as the applause here, namely, the natural popularity of Jingoism.

The French papers are now quarreling with each other as to the significance of the election. The Republicans say that the Reactionaries fearing to put up their own candidate, used Boulanger as a blind. The Conservatives say that the election is a decision against the Republic itself. This is very analogous to the discussion which arose here as to what Mr. Wilder's election would mean. The truth is that there is just as much reason to say that there are no political parties in France as that there are none here.

The phenomena are very much the same in both countries. There is plenty of political activity, there are generally diffused ideas, and there are clear issues. But in each country there is a tendency to break up into a large number of groups, each representing a particular idea, instead of separating into two large parties, each representing an idea to which all others are subordinated. The result is that instead of two clearly defined parties, we have groups or factions if one chooses to call them so. To say, however, that we have no parties in the fruitful sense of that word, would simply be an inference entirely unwarranted by the facts. The result of this state of affairs is in France to produce political instability. Something of the same kind is visible in Germany, but there the strength of the Government counteracts the tendency which makes itself felt so painfully in France. What the result will be in Hawaii nei, our political history is as yet too short to determine.

After all, in what respect are those countries better off in which there are two well defined parties which absorb practically the whole body of voters? The result generally is, that real political issues are thrust from the field altogether. The parties cease to represent living ideas. Reforms cannot get a hearing. Political campaigns degenerate into a mere disgraceful scramble for office, the results of which affect absolutely no one, except the office holders, the campaign workers, the bosses, and the few others who make a more or less shameful living out of politics. The great mass of voters go to the polls like sheep, without knowing what they are voting for. They are stupidly led around by the nose, and are gulled by some ridiculous party cry. Prejudice, partisanship, tradition and passion are the only political forces of any weight. Principles are left to go to the devil. Neither party is willing to take up a reform for fear of losing an election. When a plank is to be inserted in a platform, the only question raised is, not whether it is true and right and needed, but how it is going to affect the election, and the answer to this question always decides its fate. In the absence of issues political oratory consists in the glorification of one's own party, and abuse of the other.

It would be well for those persons who attempt to make out that Hawaiian politics are insignificant because there are no parties here but only "cliques" or "factions," to reflect on the real significance of political contests, and on the phenomena in countries where parties are well defined. We have political issues here without doubt, and plenty of voters who are anxious to carry their views at the polls. As long as that is true, perhaps we are none the worse off if it be true that we have no parties in the strict technical sense.

A Fast Ocean Trip.
LONDON, August 9.—The steamship Trave, which arrived at Southampton last night, made the trip from Sandy Hook to the Needles (Southampton) in seven days and two hours, equivalent to six days and two hours to Queenstown.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

Per S. S. "Arabic," San Francisco, August 21, 1888.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Ocean Mails and Steamers—A Disaster.

The S. S. Arabic, the new steamer of the Occidental and Oriental line, makes her first trip from San Francisco to China and Japan by way of Honolulu, and thus affords an extra opportunity for mail communication.

The English mails for the S. S. Alameda arrived at New York on Sunday, August 19th, and left there for San Francisco on the same day. Unless accidents or delays occur across the continent, the Alameda should leave here at 2 or 3 p. m. on Saturday, August 25th.

The four great ocean steamers, the Bourgoyne, Ems, Umbria, and City of New York, all sailed from New York on the afternoon of August 18th, within a couple of hours of each other. The captains, owners and agents all deny that there is to be any race, yet each steamer will try to reach its destination first, and there is considerable money "up" on the result.

The new steamer City of New York was built on the Clyde. Her length over all is 560 feet, breadth 63 feet 3 inches, depth moulded 42 feet, tonnage 10,500. She is built of 30,000 separate pieces of steel weighing 7,000 tons. Each square inch of steel is guaranteed to stand a strain of 30 tons, and it would require a strain of 60,000 tons to tear the ship apart. She has two bottoms, one several feet inside the other, and both equally strong. Her fifteen bulkheads are all on the upper deck. There are two boiler rooms and two engines divided by compartments that run longitudinally, so that she must be stove in on both sides before being disabled. There are 37 auxiliary engines. She has three funnels and three masts, and can carry 2,000 passengers.

A most disastrous collision has just occurred on the Atlantic off Sable Island, between the steamers Geiser and Thingvall, both of the Thingvall line, at 4 a. m. on August 14th. The Geiser sank in five minutes and 117 persons were drowned. The Geiser had 83 passengers of whom 72 were drowned or killed, and only 17 of her crew were saved. Captain Moller being among the number. The Thingvall was so injured that she put into Halifax after transferring her own and the saved people from the Geiser to the Hamburg American steamer Wieland. An official enquiry will be held at Copenhagen, but it appears that the disaster was caused solely by gross carelessness on the part of the officers of the Geiser. The loss on the vessel is placed at \$350,000, and on cargo at \$120,000.

The Postmaster-General at Washington has decided to offer the Colonies, towards the support of the Australian mail service, the whole of the sea and inland postages collected from that route. This amounts to \$50,000 per annum, while the United States has heretofore paid but \$20,000 making a profit of the remaining \$30,000. This offer will probably be accepted and the service continued for another year, which will give time to complete further negotiations.

The Alameda will sail with every cabin engaged and three persons in many of the steerage.

Sugar News.

In refined sugars there was a decline at San Francisco of 1/2 cent on August 18th, and 1/2 cent on August 20th, making granulated 7 1/2 cents. There has been no change in raw sugar until today, a telegram from New York announcing an advance there of 3-1/2 cents, making 9 1/2 c. 6-7-1/2 cents with the market very firm.

The sugar bounties conference has adjourned till August 27th to permit a final reference to the powers interested. France and Belgium decline to sign the convention unless it is also signed by the United States, which will not be done.

Senator Plumb having objected to the proposed reduction of 50 per cent. in the duty on sugar, it is believed that the Senate tariff bill will recommend a reduction of 35 per cent. The Democrats recommended a reduction of 25 per cent, so that there is a likelihood of an agreement being reached on this point, if on no other.

It is stated that the wages of the laborers of the Lebanon, Penn., Manufacturing Co. have been raised from five to fifteen per cent. owing to the handsome order for machinery, received by the Company from Claus Spreckels for his Philadelphia refinery.

Up to July 31st the imports of sugar at San Francisco for the current year amounted to 229,507,851 pounds. Since then three cargoes of Manila sugar, 8,175 tons, have arrived, besides more Hawaiian. This is the largest quantity ever received here in a similar period. The demand has been unusually large, keeping both refineries busy night and day. The latest estimates of the coming crop of beet and cane sugar show that it will be equal to that of two years ago, which was the largest ever recorded. There is, therefore, a probability of a decline in prices early next year. The London beet market has advanced considerably, so that New York refiners are now unable to obtain supplies from that quarter.

San Francisco Items.
Mind-reader Bishop was discovered, at five o'clock in the morning, lying on the sidewalk near the Palace Hotel. He was unconscious and suffering from a severe wound in the head. He had been to the Cremorne Variety Show early in the evening, and there lent one of the actresses the cane presented him by Kalakana, which she used during one of her songs and dances. He last remembers being near Morton street about 1 a. m. but does not remember going near the Palace. The Kalakana cane was found with the gold head broken off.

The Millen-Griffith, or Goodall-Perkins, line of tug boats has been sold to the Ship Owners and Merchants, or Red Funnel, tug boat company, the consideration being \$100,000 cash and \$40,000 in stock. There has been considerable corruption of late years in the tugboat business and it is feared that rates will now be materially advanced unless the Spreckels tug boats maintain their regular opposition line, which seems probable as they are increasing the number of their tug boats.

The Occidental Laundry at San Francisco was totally destroyed by fire on the night of August 18th, with all the washing of the principal steamers in San Francisco. Steward Clark of the Alameda lost his wash and starts off with a change of linen.

John Henry Mangels, father of Mrs.

Claus Spreckels, died in San Francisco on August 19th, aged 86 years, 43 months. The deceased was a native of Hanover, Germany.

American Notes.

Seventeen bombs were accidentally discovered in a pile of scrap iron at the Newport Steel Mills, Cincinnati. They had evidently been made for a long time, and, if not found, would have been thrown into the retort to be melted and worked over into new iron.

A case of leprosy has been discovered at Chicago, the victim being a Dane who has been in this country for eighteen years.

General Schofield has been placed at the head of the United States forces.

Charles Crocker, one of the California railroad kings, died on August 15th, at Monterey. He was 59 years and 11 months old at the time of his death, the immediate cause of which was diabetes and pleurisy. Mrs. Crocker was in the East at the time her husband was taken ill, and hurried out in a special train, arriving only at Chicago on the day of his death. The deceased was buried on August 20th.

A resolution has been introduced in Congress for the appointment of a commission to examine into the practicability of the pneumatic tube system in connection with the postoffice department. Efforts are being made to supplant Chinese labor in the vineyards and orchards of California, by boys who receive a dollar a day and their board.

Yellow fever and small-pox are reported from Cuba, while the yellow fever in Florida is still prevalent.

Hanlan's son, while playing with matches, set fire to his clothes and was burned to death.

The race between Teemer and O'Connor, for the championship of America, will be rowed on September 20th.

A system of wholesale robbery has been discovered in connection with the Chicago postoffice. Tens of thousands of letters have been stolen with enclosures of drafts, checks, money orders and other negotiable documents. The aggregate value of the property stolen will be \$1,000,000, a quarter of which has been traced and discovered. Two men, named Frederick Von Oberkamp and Thomas J. Mack, are in custody, and the former has confessed his guilt.

The Chinese restriction bill has unanimously passed the House.

Miscellaneous.

The business portion of the city of Cayenne, British Guiana, has been burned, the loss being \$2,000,000.

The Japanese Government has decided to spend \$10,000,000 in five years for the purpose of purchasing men-of-war.

In October the Baring Bros. will issue the stock of a company, with a capital of ten million pounds sterling, to work for a concession to supply Buenos Ayres with water.

There has been a successful revolution at Port-au-Prince, the Government being overthrown and the President taking refuge on an English man-of-war. Admiral Luce has been directed to proceed there immediately in the U. S. S. Galena, as the presence of an American man-of-war is needed.

Prince Joseph of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has died of inflammation of the lungs. Thirty convicts en route to Siberia, made a desperate effort to escape. Eleven were killed, ten wounded and six escaped.

The Lipari volcano is again in a state of eruption. Two severe shocks of earthquake were felt in Maine on the morning of August 16th.

The London Board of Trade returns show a decrease in both the import and export trade with Canada, but a rapid increase in her trade with other colonies.

There has been a terrific storm in Austria. Lightning set fire to twenty houses in the 1st district; crops and orchards are damaged, and the ground is covered with dead cattle and birds. From Montreal come similar reports of houses being set on fire, people killed and property destroyed. The storm occurred on August 17th.

Sleeping chambers are being made in the command of the German army, and there is great activity in every department. The Emperor's anger has been incited by the Russian Government, and the situation is more threatening than ever it was. The Emperor galloped to the barracks at Potsdam at 5 a. m., turning all the troops out to check a pretended invasion of the enemy from Spandau. Superior officers who were slow in turning out have been punished.

The coal miners in Australia go out on a general strike this week and the night is expected to be a bitter one. It will probably tie up all shipping besides preventing any exports of coal.

Shipping Record.

The following is the latest shipping news:
SAN FRANCISCO—Arrivals: August 15th, schr. Golden Fleece, 27 days from Hilo; August 17th, Haw. bark W. B. Godfrey, 27 days from Honolulu.
Departures: August 17th, bktn. S. N. Castle for Honolulu.

The bark Alex. McNeil, Capt. Friis, sailed for Sydney on August 16th.
The bark W. B. Godfrey had her bow smashed in, and her rigging and forward deck damaged by being run into by the ship Ivanhoe.

Some of the sailors of the Ferris S. Thompson were arrested for refusing to obey orders and insubordination on their last trip from Honolulu. As their offenses had not been entered, at the time, in the log, nor read to the men, the charges against them were dismissed.

New York, August 16th—Fry sailed for Honolulu, after reparing from her collision.

Auckland, August 17th—S. S. Zealandia from Honolulu.

Mexico, August 17th—Bark Ceylon for Honolulu.

The bark Cassandra Adams has been totally wrecked on Destruction Island.

Spokes—May 8th, 14-21 N., 66-33 W., Dan. bark Mathias from Liverpool for Honolulu; July 17th, 39 N., 176 W., Ger. bark showing signal, K.C.S.W., 61 days out from Hongkong to Honolulu.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1804.)

Assets - - - - - \$ 40,000,000
Net Income - - - - - 9,079,000
Claims Paid - - - - - 112,559,000

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Single Mills, Dwellings and Furniture, on the most favorable terms.

Bishop & Co.
1185-1200

General Advertisements.

Boston Board of Underwriters.

AGENTS for the Hawaiian Islands, C. BREWER & CO., 1285 ly

Philadelphia Board of Underwriters.

AGENTS for the Hawaiian Islands, C. BREWER & CO., 1285 ly

HAMBURG - BREMEN Fire Insurance Company.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., 1191 ly

WASHINGTON FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Cash Assets Jan. 1st, 1884 - - - \$1,595,550.34.

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Machinery and Furniture on favorable terms. A. JAEGER, 1192 ly Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

For Sea, River & Land Transport - - - OF DRESDEN - - -

Having established an Agency at Honolulu for the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned General Agents, are authorized to take Risks against the Danger of the Seas - - - AT THE - - -

Most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., 1202 ly Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Insurance Notice

The Agent for the British Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited) has received instructions to Redress the Rates of Insurance between Honolulu and Ports in the Pacific, and is now prepared to issue Policies at the lowest rates, with a special reduction on freight for steamers. THEO. H. DAVIES, 1291 ly Agent Brit. For. Mar. Ins. Co., Limited.

Mutual Life Insurance Company.

- - - OF NEW YORK - - -

ASSETS DEC. 31st, 1884 - - - \$103,576,178.51

Ag. Policies issued on the Life, Term Life and Endowment Plan.

1197 ly S. C. WILDER, Agent.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE Insurance Company

- - - OF - - -

LONDON AND EDINBURGH

ESTABLISHED 1809.

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AS AT DEC. 31, 1886:
1—Authorized Capital - - - - - £2,000,000
2—Subscribed - - - - - £2,000,000
3—Paid up - - - - - £25,000
4—Fire Fund and Reserves as at 31st December, 1886 - - - - - £788,115
5—Life and Annuity Funds - - - - - £450,018
6—Revenue Fire Branch - - - - - £1,279,941
7—Revenue Life & Annuity Branches - - - - - £25,000

ED. HOPFSCHLAGER & CO., 1191 ly Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.

ASSETS - - - - - \$31,161,000

NET INCOME - - - - - \$0,000,000

CLAIMS PAID - - - - - \$88,714,000

Have established an agency in Honolulu for the Hawaiian Islands, and the undersigned are prepared to write risks against

FIRE ON BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE & DWELLINGS

On favorable terms. Dwelling Risks a Specialty. Detached dwellings and contents insured for a period of three years, for two premiums in advance. Losses promptly adjusted and payable here.

1198 ly BISHOP & CO.

TRANS - ATLANTIC Fire Insurance Company,

- - - OF HAMBURG - - -

Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichs-

marks - - - - - 6,000,000

Capital their Re-Insurance Companies, 10,650,000

Total - - - - - Reichsmark 167,550,000

NORTH GERMAN Fire Insurance Company,

- - - OF HAMBURG - - -

Capital of the Co. & Reserve Reichs-

marks - - - - - 5,800,000

Capital their Re-Insurance Companies 35,000,000

Total - - - - - Reichsmark 41,800,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above three companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, &c., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & CO., 1199 ly

General Advertisements.

HAMBURG—MAGDEBURG Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG—

BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE and Machinery Insured against Fire on the most favorable terms. A. JAEGER, 1200 ly Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

ORIENT Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

CASH ASSETS JAN 1ST, 1884 - - - \$1,411,894.41

Takes risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Machinery and Furniture on favorable terms. A. JAEGER, 1192 ly Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

GERMAN LLOYD Marine Insurance Company,

—OF BERLIN—

FORTUNA General Insurance Company,

—OF BERLIN—

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take Risks against the Danger of the Seas at the Most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Terms.

1191 ly F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

THE LION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON, ENGLAND

CAPITAL \$5,000,000.

A. JAEGER, Agent for the Haw'n Is.

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL Insurance Company,

—OF STETTIN—

(ESTABLISHED - - - 1845.)

Capital - - - - - Reichsmarks 9,000,000.

The undersigned having been appointed agent of the above Company for the Hawaiian Islands is prepared to accept risks against Fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, Produce, Sugar Mills &c., on the most favorable terms. LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAYABLE HERE.

H. RIEMENSCHNEIDER, 1211 ly At Wilder & Co's.

Northern Assurance Company.

(ESTABLISHED 1836.)

Accumulated Funds - - - - - £3,000,000

The agent of this Company in Honolulu has received instructions to

Reduce the Rates of Life Insurance

In this country to a minimum rate, without any extra premium for residence in the Hawaiian Islands.